Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES FROM PACIFIC COAST OBSERVATORIES

Recent Observations of Some of the Novae

Nova Cygni of 1920 (Denning)

A photograph of this star on April 19, 1922, with the 10-inch Bruce telescope shows it as a very small hazy object—like a minute nebula—quite different from the other small stars of similar brightness near it. Visually, on April 22 of the present year, with the 40-inch telescope, it appeared like a very small whitish nebula without any stellar image. The best focus for it was 3 mm. outside the normal focus, but it was not then stellar. The measured diameter was $2''.1$. At 18 mm. outside the normal focus the image was a large, ill-defined disc with a very small, elusive, dark center, giving it the appearance of a very thick annulus.

Nova Aquilæ of 1918

Turning immediately to *Nova Aquilæ* (1918), this object was almost exactly a counterpart of *Nova Cygni* in size, color, haziness and brightness. In the 4-inch finder it was about 9.9 magnitude on the H. C. O. scale, while with a power of 460 on the 40-inch it was about 9.5 magnitude on the same scale. There was no difference between its focus and that of a neighboring star.

Miss Mackie's Nova Ophiuchi (α 18^h10^m; $\delta + 11°35'$)

This star was examined on April 18 of this year. It was about one-half magnitude less bright than at the last observations in November of last year. It was perhaps as well defined as the other stars, but the seeing was not good enough to be certain.

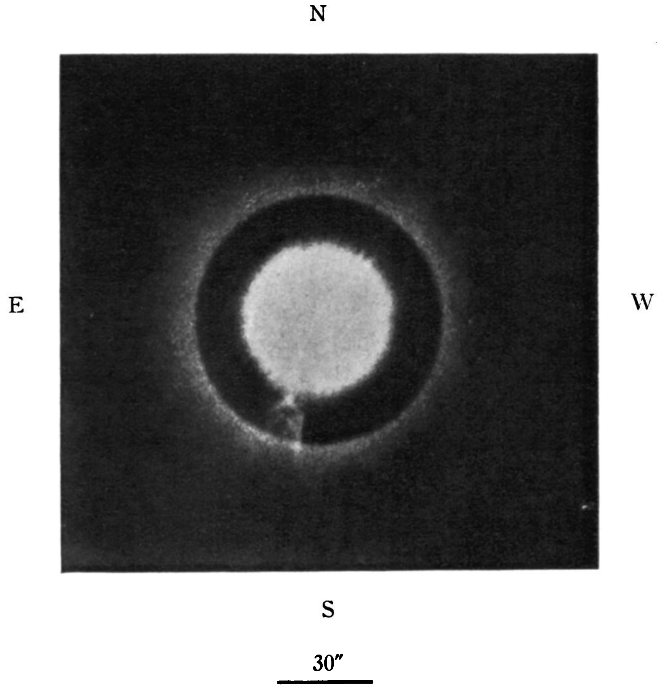
Nova Persei of 1901

After remaining bright for a long time, this star rather suddenly began to fade and dropped below 14th magnitude. The following observations are selected to show this change.

1922, Jan.	$31^d8^h45^m$	C. S.T.	12.6 mag.
Mar.	21 8 10	"	14.1 "

E. E. Barnard.

Yerkes Observatory,
Williams Bay, Wisconsin.
1922, April 24.



Barnard's Merope Nebula
Photographed at the Allegheny Observatory
Plate VII